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DULVERTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT.

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

YEAR 1959.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

St. Peter Street,

TIVERTON.

Devon.

To: The Chairman & Members of the
Dulverton Rural District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report on the health of the Dulverton Rural District during the year 1959.

The headings are those formulated by the Ministry of Health.

G. NICHOLSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1960

DULVERTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

List of Rural District Councillors.

Chairman: The Hon. Mrs. M. G. Herbert, Pixton, Dulverton.

Vice Chairman: Mr. I. J. Kemp, Dulverton.

Mr. B. A. Hobhouse.
Mrs. T. Robinson.
Mr. A. B. Smallridge.
Mr. W. G. Bryant.
Mr. G. C. Sweetland.
Mrs. M. B. Bovill.
Mr. C. Denscombe.
Mr. H. Brentnall.
Miss M. Aston.
Maj. M. P. Morris.

Brig. A. E. Snow.
Mr. H. S. Holman.
Mr. J. Hayes.
Mr. F. T. Barrow.
Mr. J. Richards.
Mr. D. C. Clapp.
Capt. E. A. Gibbs R.N.(Ret'd)
Miss B. K. Abbot.
Mr. A. Herbert.

Clerk to the Council: R. W. Halse Esq., Solicitor.

The Public Health Committee consists of the Council as a whole.

Public Health Officers for the District:

Part Time Medical Officer of Health.
Dr. G. Nicholson, M.D.,D.P.H.,F.R.C.S.,.

Public Health Inspector & Surveyor:
Mr. R. J. Organ, A.R.S.H.,M.A.P.H.I.,A.I.P.H.E.,

Clerk:
Miss E. Harris.

.....

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres.....78,159.

Population 1958 (estimated)..... 4,440.

Number of inhabited houses as per rate books..... 1,484.

Sum produced by 1d rate..... £127.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

Good. The vast majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits and appear to be exceptionally healthy in consequence.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959.

	Total	Male.	Female.
Live Births Legitimate	56	31	25
Live Births Illegitimate	3	2	1
Deaths from all causes	44	28	16
Still Births	1	1	-
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.	13.2		
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.	9.0.		
Corrected Death Rate	8.7.		
Corrected Birth Rate....	15.0.		

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER AGE OF ONE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate.....	4	-	4
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age.....	3	-	3
Deaths from Measles.....	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough.....	-	-	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years).....	-	-	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea (infants under 4 weeks).	-	-	-
Number of women dying of or in consequence of childbirth.	-	-	-

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

See Public Health Inspector's Report.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Measles was unduly prevalent during the latter part of the year.

VACCINATIONS.

Vaccinations carried out by the Medical Officer of Health during 1959. Nil.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths
Small Pox...	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
Diptheria	-	-	-
Measles	34	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia ...	-	-	-
Pneumonia...	1	-	-
Other Disease notifiable locally			
Chicken Pox	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-
Dysentery...	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-

Deaths from Cancer: Bronchus 2, Breast 1, other regions 8.

Total 11.

This is a rise compared with the figure of 6 in 1958.
This rise may be explainted by the greater average age of the population.
The Bronchial cases however were both under 60.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action taken.

HOUSING.

The Local Authority erected two houses at Simonsbath during the year and work was commenced on eight Old Peoples Bungalows at Dulverton.

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GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Nursing in the Home.
   (a) Nursing is provided by the Somerset District Nursing Association. There is no co-ordination with the Sanitary Authority.

   (b) Home Helps.
   All home help services are controlled by the Somerset County Council. It operates in the district giving attention to chronic sick and maternity services. The Staff consists of four visiting women and occasionally a resident home help is sent in special cases.

   (c) Infectious Diseases.
   No provision.

2. Midwives.
   None employed or subsidised by the Local Authority. Number practising in the area - 6.

3. Arrangements for the carrying out of Pathological and Bacteriological Investigations, Analysis of Foodstuffs etc., are made at the Somerset County Laboratory.

4. Hospitals.
   There are no hospitals of any description within the area. Hospital accommodation for Infectious Diseases - No change.

5. Maternity and Nursing Homes.
   No action has been taken under the Nursing Home Act of 1927. Cases of Maternal Mortality and Puerperal Pyrexia are investigated by the County Authority.

6. Institutional Provisions for the care of mental Defectives.
   None in the area.

7. Diptheria Immunisations and Vaccinations.
   Procedure administered by the County Council are carried out at a clinic or by the Local doctors at their surgeries.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply.
   Nine of the largest villages have a main supply. Samples were taken by the Public Health Inspector in various parishes during the year and the result of these are set out in his report.

2. Drainage.
   Dulverton, Brushford and Exford have modern sewage works. Winsford, Brompton Regis and Withypool have no main drainage. The Council should give consideration to this problem.

3. Rivers and Streams Pollution.
   No action was considered necessary.

4. Closet Accommodation.
   Improvements in the scattered cottages are constantly being made and every encouragement is given to do this. Many new septic tanks have been installed during the year.

5. Schools.
   Brompton Regis, Dulverton, Exford, Withypool, Winsford, Huish Champflower and Brushford schools all have flush lavatories.

5. Schools (Cont)
The scheme of converting earth closets at Exton school to a water borne system was completed during the year together with an efficient drainage system and this is a great improvement over previous arrangements. Sanitary Accommodation at the Withiel Florey school was found to be most unsatisfactory and representation was made to the appropriate authority with a view to improvements being carried out and at the end of the year work was well in hand in preparing a scheme for proposed flush lavatories.

6. Public Cleansing.
See Public Health Inspector's Report.

7. Sanitary Inspection of the area.
See Public Health Inspector's Report.

8. Eradication of Bedbugs.
No action has been required up to the present.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	New Cases during 1959.				Mortality.			
Age.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
Period.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952 - No action Public Health Act, 1925, (Section 62). No action taken.

My thanks are due to Mr. Organ, for his assistance in compiling this Report and also for his co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE NICHOLSON M.O.H.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1959.

PREFACE.

Madam Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report upon the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1959.

The text and accompanying statistics in each section again indicate the varied and multifarious nature of duties undertaken by the department and reveal the wide field covered by the term("sanitation or environmental Hygiene") and there is little doubt of the importance attached to this subject when one considers the outstanding improvements which have taken place in the last hundred years and the higher standards of living now often taken for granted by residents of even the more rural areas.

Much remain to be done in the matter of food hygiene and it is perhaps unfortunate that during the summer months, when greater time should be devoted to this subject, the majority of my time is taken up on duties connected with the maintenance of water supplies and other seasonal works. The administration of the various provisions of the Housing Act, particularly those relating to improvement grants occupies a considerable amount of time and I am of the opinion that if the work of the department continues to grow as it has done during the past twelve months then consideration will in due course have to be given to increasing the technical staff.

May I again express my thanks to the Chairman of the Council and to the Chairman of the Public Health & Housing Committees for their help and understanding. My thanks are also expressed to the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk and other Officers and to my own staff for the co-operation in the work of the department.

I am, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. J. ORGAN.

Public Health Inspector & Surveyor.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1959.

Inspections carried out by Officers of the Department during the year totalled 1,450 and the details below indicate the multifarious nature of these duties:-

Council Houses (Repairs)	134
Council Houses (Management)	28
Housing Inspections	26
Housing Re-Inspections	47
Nuisances and Complaints	56
Verminous Premises	19
Infectious Diseases	6
Inspection of Dairies	6
Visits to Food Premises	15
Visits in connection with Meat inspections	163
Factories	22
Moveable Dwellings	7
Visits in connection with alterations and improvements to properties	426
Petroleum Regulations	41
Visits in connection with Rodent Control (excluding operators visits)	14
Refuse Collection & Disposal	39
Routine visits to Sewage Works	58
Visits in connection with water supplies (Main & Private supplies)	261
Miscellaneous Visits	37
Schools	4
Visits in connection with proposed new drainage	41
	1,450.

HOUSING.

(a) Council Houses.

During the year, work was commenced on the erection of two Council Houses at Simonsbath and of eight Unity type bungalows on a site at Jury Road, Dulverton. The Simonsbath scheme was commenced in June and the excellent weather enabled good progress to be made with the result that the houses were completed and formally opened at a ceremony held at the site in November. These were the first Council Houses to be provided in the parish of Exmoor and although mains electricity was not available the houses were wired and it is to be hoped that this service will be provided in the very near future.

The scheme for the building of the Old Peoples Bungalows at Dulverton, received Ministry approval in October and work was commenced on this site during November. Unlike the Simonsbath project the weather conditions during the early stages were very poor and made progress somewhat difficult. The site is a very pleasant one and it is to be hoped that when completed these bungalows will provide extremely satisfactory units for elderly people.

With the completion of the Simonsbath scheme the Council now own 211 houses, the maintenance of which is the responsibility of this department. The policy of the Council in letting out to contract external painting and other larger works, such as repairs to footpaths etc was continued during the year but all other repairs are carried out by a small direct labour force.

Internal decorations are only carried out on change of tenancy and in one or two cases premises were found to be left in an unsatisfactory condition by the out going tenants. It is felt that more frequent inspections would help to minimise this risk and it is to be regretted that more time cannot be found for this somewhat important part of a Public Health Inspector's duties.

(b) Action under the Housing Acts.

During the year several reports were made to the Council in connection with the condition of a cottage occupied by an elderly person which was unfit for human habitation. At the end of the year, Time and Place Notice Under the Housing Acts was served with a view to the making of a Demolition Order.

Several Properties which were originally included in the Council's 10 year programme for action Under the Housing Acts were reconditioned during the year and it is hoped in the not to far distant future to carry out a complete review of the progress so far made in the Council's ten year programme.

Four private dwelling houses and two Local Authority houses were erected during the year. The total number of houses erected in the district from the 1st April, 1945 to the 31st December 1959 is as follows:-

Local Authority.	135
Private Enterprise.	46

No Council Houses were sold during the year. At the 31st December the total number of applicants on the Council's Housing list was forty-four.

Improvement Grants.

A. Discretionary.
Number of applications and houses dealt with by Local Authority during year.

(1) Received.		(2) Approved.	
Applications.	No. of Dwellings.	Applications	No. of Dwellings.
3	3	3	3

NOTE - Number of applications approved in respect of owner/occupier dwellings during year.....3.....

Average cost per dwelling approved during year... ... ... £433 8s 4d

Amount of grant payable by Local Authority £490 0s 0d

B. Standard.
1. Number of Applications (a) Received....Three.....

(b) Approved....Three.....

2. Number of houses where Standard Amenities have been provided.....Nil.....

Of the above, three applications were approved. One of the schemes was well in hand at the end of the year whilst the remaining two had not been commenced.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

A licence under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936 authorising the use of land as a site for moveable dwellings was renewed in November for a further period of 12 months, planning permission having previously been granted. Only one caravan was stationed on the site and frequent visits revealed that general standards could be regarded as satisfactory. During the summer months it was found that various sites were being used by persons on touring holidays but generally no nuisance was found to have been caused in any instance. Careful watch has however to be kept in order that unauthorised sites are kept under control.

WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) Public Supplies.

Sampling of all main supplies at regular intervals for Bacteriological examination was continued throughout the year, samples being collected from spring heads, reservoirs and points along the supply main.

Such samples are sent by passenger train to the Public Health Laboratory at Taunton and the result obtained are indicated below.

Supply.	No. of samples submitted for Bacteriological Examination.	Number found satisfactory.	Number unsatisfactory.
Dulverton & Brushford.	13	11	2
Exford.	4	3	1
Winsford.	3	2	1
Withypool.	3	3	-
Brompton Regis.	6	5	1
Skilgate.	6	6	-
Huish Champflower.	7	6	1
Bridgetown.	1	1	-
Total.	43	37	6

The figure in the last column above indicates the number of samples which failed to reach the very high standard laid down for a Public water supply but in most cases the "count" was very small and the water could still be regarded as being fit for domestic and drinking purposes.

In addition to the samples taken for Bacteriological examination one sample from each of the Council's main supplies was submitted to the County Analyst for chemical examination, the result in each case being satisfactory.

All the larger villages now have piped water supplies. There is an automatic hardening plant at Hollam Dulverton which serves the Dulverton, Brushford and Exebridge supplies in addition to the bulk supply for that part of Exebridge which is within the area of the N.Devon Water Board. At this plant the p.H. value is raised from 6.4. to 8.0. Chlorination is also dealt with by the same plant.

The summer of 1959 was one of the dryest on record for many years and consequently considerable difficulty was encountered in maintaining certain public supplies in this district which in the main are from shallow springs. Restrictions on the use of hose-pipes for the watering of gardens and the washing of vehicles were imposed and it became necessary to request all consumers to exercise the greatest care in the use of water. Villages at which the shortage was most acute were Winsford and Exford and there is no doubt that early consideration will have to be given to improvements being carried out to these schemes.

The Marsh-Bridge pumping scheme was completed during the early part of the year and was in use to augment the Dulverton, Brushford and Exebridge supplies for a total period of four months between the 26th June and the 26th October with a break of approximately four weeks at the end of August and early part of September.

The quantity pumped from the river each day varied between 2,000 and 30,000 gallons and there is no doubt whatever that without this scheme the supply position to Dulverton would have become extremely serious.

The maintenance of water supplies occupied a considerable amount of employees time during the summer months and during the very dry period much overtime had to be worked. The majority of the Council's reservoirs are in isolated positions and at certain periods of the year at least six of the Council's reservoirs have to be inspected at least once and in some cases as much as four times daily. It is to be hoped that when considering any future schemes as must use as possible will be made of up to date methods particularly with regard to automatic control.

of pumps which admittedly may increase the initial cost of any installation but would nevertheless be a considerable saving over a long term period and thereby be a saving on maintenance costs.

(b) Private Supplies.

In addition to having its effects on public supplies, many private supplies were very low for certain parts of the year due to the prolonged drought and in several cases owners requested the services of the local fire unit to convey water to isolated premises and farmsteads.

Throughout the year several samples were taken from private supplies in the district. Good co-operation exists between the local authority and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food for the testing of new supplies under grant aided schemes and it is to be hoped that this co-operation will continue. In such cases where samples are taken from a proposed new source a small charge is made to cover part cost of travelling etc.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Three of the larger parishes have sewerage systems with proper disposal works namely, Dulverton, Brushford and Exford the maintenance of which is undertaken by direct labour.

The Dulverton and Brushford works received regular attention and are kept in a good state of repair, chain pumps are installed at both of these works for the pumping out of settlement tanks and humus tanks are cleaned at regular intervals with the aid of a mobile pump. There were occasions during the year when the Exford works received rather infrequent visits due to pressure of other work and there is no doubt that a part time labourer resident in the village would be of great benefit both from the efficiency point of view and that of a material saving in labour and travelling expenses.

An order was placed in October for a chain pump for the Exford Works and delivery was expected early in 1960.

It is hoped that as soon as the economic position will allow, the Council will give serious consideration to the provision of sewage schemes with necessary treatment works in at least three of the larger parishes which are at present without these facilities.

REFUSE COLLECTIONS.

Regular collections of house refuse from villages within the district were made during the year. The programme for 1959 was on lines similar to that for the previous year with collections varying from once weekly to one every two months. It is felt that collections made once every six weeks and in some cases two months are insufficient and in preparing a programme for 1960 this factor was borne in mind.

Requests from outlying areas for the service to be extended are received from time to time and these receive sympathetic consideration when annual programmes are being prepared.

The Diesel refuse lorry of 10c.y. capacity purchases in 1957 continued to give good service. The annual mileage is approximately 7,000 miles and there is no doubt that the Diesel engine particularly in an area such as this has a great advantage over the petrol driven vehicle. The vehicle averaged 14.2. miles to the gallon and in view of the work carried out this can be regarded as quite satisfactory.

All refuse after collection is brought to a central incinerator at the Dulverton Sewage Works. Tins are sorted and electrically baled and other metals are sold. Only ashes and non-combustible materials such as glass etc are taken to the tip at Oldways End.

The electric motor and blower machanism attached to the old incinerator became defective and for a time only one incinerator was in use. A new unit was ordered and fixing was almost completed by the end of the year.

The market for baled destructor scrap and scrap iron generally was found to be quite good during the year and amounts which had previously been allowed to accumulate were disposed of.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

(a) Milk and Dairies.

The District Council's responsibility applies to the enforcement of the Milk and Dairies Regulations in relation to distributors of milk, for the registration of dairies which are not dairy farms and of milk distributors who are not dairy farmers. The inspection and registration of cowsheds is the responsibility of the Agricultural Executive Committee.

Routine inspections of distributors premises were made during the year and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. Sampling of milk for schools is carried out by the County Council and any unsatisfactory results forwarded.

Number of Registered Dairy Premises.	1.
Number of Registered Distributors of Milk.	4.
Dealers licences issued in respect of T.T. milk.	4.
Dealers licences issued in respect of Pasteurised milk.	2.
Dealers licences issued in respect of Sterilised milk.	Nil.

(b) Ice-Cream.

There are no premises within the district registered for the manufacture of ice-cream but thirteen vendors are registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the storage and sale of Ice-Cream only. Most of the Ice-Cream sold is pre-wrapped and all retailers have satisfactory conservators.

(c) Food Premises, Cafes etc.

The number of food premises in the district are as follows:-

(a)	Grocers and General Stores.	16.
(b)	Butchers.	3.
(c)	Bakehouses.	1.
(d)	Cafes and Restaurants.	5.
(e)	Hotels and other catering establishments.	11.
(f)	Fried Fish & Chip shops.	1.
(g)	School kitchens.	10.
(h)	Confectioners.	2.
(j)	Greengrocers.	1.
		50.

The majority of food premises were inspected during the year and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. In four cases the occupiers attentions was drawn to various requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and certain improvements were effected following informal action.

The Ministry of Health were again offering posters and picture sets to help Local Authorities in their efforts to make people and Food Handlers - in particular- more aware of the need for constant care in the handling and keeping of food.

A quantity of posters was obtained and these were distributed to various food premises and catering establishments throughout the district.

(a) Meat and Other Foods.

Two slaughterhouses in the district were licenced for a further period of 12 months. Both premises are however far below standard and extensive works will have to be carried out in the comparatively near future if further licences are to be granted.

The number of Animals inspected and the meat found unfit for human consumption was as follows:-

	Bovines.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number Killed.	160	6	742	9	Nil.
Number inspected.	157	5	732	9	Nil.
Weight of Meat. Condemned in lbs. For:					
(A) Tuberculosis.	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
(B) Cysticercosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(C) Other.	89	Nil	34	Nil	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Detailed investigations were carried out in connection with infectious diseases notified by the Medical Officer of Health. Extensive enquiries were made following notifications of a suspected case of anthrax in a human being within the district but the enquiries failed to reveal the source of infection.

In all cases advice was given regarding precautions to be taken and the need for high standards of hygiene. Terminal Disinfection was carried out in four cases.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employ a full time Inspector/Operator. All farms in the district are inspected at regular intervals and it is found this procedure tends to keep the obligation of the occupier under The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act well to the fore.

Although not required by the act to service agricultural land and buildings the Council have undertaken to carry out this work on a Contract basis.

Business premises requiring treatments and not wishing to avail themselves of an annual contract are treated at cost price. Dwelling Houses are serviced free of charge.

Routine test bating of sewers and of other property owned by the Council was carried out during the year but no major infestations were found.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	Non-Agricultural.		Agricultural.		
	Local Authority.	Dwellngs.	All other business.	Agricultural.	Total.
Number of properties in.	15	1,140	85	410	1,650.
Number of properties inspected as a result of (a) Nofification.	Nil	45	29	49	123.
(b) Survey under the Act.	15	27	30	281	353.
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarly for some other purpose.	7	31	19	24	81.
Total inspections carried out including reinspections.	-	-	-	-	-
Number of properties inspected in (Sec.2) which were found to be infested by Rats.	5	17	15	147	184.
Mice	3	14	12	29	58.
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority.	8	30	24	161	223

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Particulars of premises registered under the Factories Act 1957, details of inspections made and action taken are as follows:-

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector)

Premises.	Number of Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written. notices.	Occupier prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	8	Nil	Nil.
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	18	14	1	Nil.
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Total.	20	22	1	Nil.

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred. to H.M. Inspector.	Referred. By. H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.I)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Overcrowding. (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Unreasonable temperature.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (a) Insufficient.	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Action taken in connection with miscellaneous matters not already mentioned in the Report were as follows:-

Defective Drainage...	14.
Defective Cess Pits	8.
Offensive Accumulation	2.
Fouled Watercourse	1.
Dirty Premises	3.
Bad or suspected water supply...	9.
Overcrowding	1.
Animals kept in unfit premises	Nil.
Defective Sanitary Conveniences	17.
Housing Complaints	34.
Miscellaneous...	7.
	96.